DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 345 IR 054 799

AUTHOR Gardner, Michelle M.; And Others
TITLE Building Bridges to the Twenty-First Century. Kentucky's Path to the White House Conference.
INSTITUTION Kentucky State Dept. for Libraries and Archives, Frankfort.
PUB DATE May 93
NOTE 59p.
PUB TYPE Viewpoints (Opinion/Position Papers, Essays, etc.) (120) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Access to Information; Federal Aid; Fees; Financial Support; Information Networks; Inservice Education; Library Education; Library Facilities; Library Networks; *Library Planning; Library Role; *Library Services; Long Range Planning; Preservation; Public Libraries; State Programs; Telecommunications; Users (Information)
IDENTIFIERS Kentucky; White House Conference Library Info Services

ABSTRACT

A summary of Kentucky's involvement in the second White House conference on Library and Information Service (WHCLIS), this report describes the activities surrounding this event and Kentucky's Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. The recommendations that were adopted at the Governor's Conference in 1991 are listed, and the plan for implementation of these and selected national recommendations is outlined in detail. Some of the topics in the Governor's Conference recommendations include funding for public libraries; library networks and networking; national information standards; federal support and funding of preservation activities; access to government information; fees for library and information services; education and continuing education of library and information professionals; long range planning; provision of library and information service to special population groups; ensuring the existence of adequate library services for children and young adults; public awareness of libraries, their role and services, and the value of information they provide; and the adequacy of library facilities. The delegates to the WHCLIS are listed with their biographies. The appendices include the names of committee members and other participants. (JLB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 365 345

BUILDING BRIDGES TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

James A. Nelson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KENTUCKY'S PATH TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Brereton C. Jones, Governor

Sherry K. Jelsma, Secretary,
Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

James A. Nelson, State Librarian and Commissioner,
Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

Michelle M. Gardner, Deputy Commissioner and
WHCLIS Project Director

Molly M. Cone, Executive Staff Advisor

Barbara Sutherland, White House Conference Coordinator

Ruby Warfield, Administrative Assistance

Final Release

May 1993

This publication available in

alternative formats upon request

Printed with 100% Federal Funds

BUILDING BRIDGES TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

KENTUCKY'S PATH TO THE
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

PREFACE

The main purposes of any White House Conference are: to help states evaluate where they are in their programs; to determine what needs to be done to better address needs in the states; and to give greater visibility to those programs which serve the people. Having a White House Conference on Library and Information Services in the last decade before the next century, however, has special meaning – if there is a resource which will drive almost every aspect of life in the 21st century, it is information. Libraries, archival repositories and public agencies must be prepared for this reality of our next century or we will suffer losses in a highly competitive global economy, we will be witnesses to an erosion of our already struggling economy, and we will loosen our grip on the accountability of government in this oldest of democracies.

The White House Conference themes of productivity, literacy and democracy seemed at first to be so broad and so basic as to be almost meaningless. As we worked our way through the resolutions of the Governor's Conference and marched on to Washington, however, it became clear that our libraries and other information agencies must help build bridges between the people and the information they need or we may not reach the promised benefits attributed to these themes. To find the best and proper roles for us in a century which will be dominated by information, in all its aspects, is so crucial that no theme could be too broad to serve as a goal for our conference.

The people of Kentucky have a commitment from this agency to make good on the resolutions passed and the ideas generated by this long and arduous journey. KDLA has asked a lot from many people in the last few years to get us through all the planning and participation which went into the White House and Governor's Conferences, and all who have walked with us in our mission to better serve the citizens of our state and nation deserve this commitment. We ask that all who were part of this process accept our gratitude for what each has done and we ask that you stand ready again to be part of the process to act on the resolutions passed as that process comes near your own special place in Kentucky's service efforts.

The horizon is no longer uncharted, but the means to reach our goals will always be under way and we will look for each of you along the road as we begin together to build bridges to a new century of services for the people of Kentucky.

Jim Nelson

INTRODUCTION

When the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services was announced, we in Kentucky had some major decisions to make about how we wanted to approach this opportunity. What form should our participation in this event take? Should we involve as many people as possible in regional conferences or should we take a more focused approach? Should we try to reach a host of new people with information about libraries or should we talk more in-depth with fewer people?

To help make the decisions, we drew on the experiences of the first White House Conference in 1979, and we met with colleagues who were planning conferences in other states. Finally, we decided to take a more substantive and less ceremonial approach to our participation in this event. Consequently, we formed a strong committee structure, spent a great deal of time and effort developing position papers, and developed draft recommendations which went through various levels of review before being presented to a statewide conference. The conference itself was a working conference, with participants meeting throughout the day in small group sessions to analyze and amend, when necessary, the recommendations. The final product, the recommendations Kentucky sent to Washington, reflected this careful development of what our state's people feel is important in the field of library and information services.

The process gave us so much more than a set of recommendations sent to Washington, however. The more than one hundred people who worked on committees had the satisfaction of working together toward a common goal. These were librarians, archivists, library supporters, and lay people from a variety of backgrounds and from throughout the state. The recommendations they and the participants in the conference developed represented not only a message to Washington about Kentucky's needs but also provided a direction for those in leadership in this state. We were careful to address not only national issues but state and local issues as well. After the conferences were over, the final committee, with the input of the delegates, worked long months to prepare a plan of action to implement the recommendations which came out of the state and national conferences. This has become a blueprint for action for KDLA and other library organizations.

Best of all, this process let us involve lots of people, old colleagues and new faces, in a concerted effort to shape Kentucky's and the nation's future library and information services. We made a lot of friends and, hopefully, built

coalitions among individuals and organizations which will allow us to move together to act on our common vision.

This report is a summary of Kentucky's involvement in the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services. It describes the activities surrounding this event and our Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. The recommendations which were adopted at the Governor's Conference on February 19, 1991, are listed, and the plan for implementation of these and selected national recommendations is outlined in detail. The delegates to the Washington conference are listed, with their biographies. The appendices include the names of committee members and other participants. This report is limited to information about Kentucky's activities; a report on the Washington conference is available from Washington.

From initial planning decisions through the activities of many hard-working people to the development of a blueprint, this has been a big task. And the bigger task of implementation is still to come.

Yet, throughout it all, we have tried not to get so wrapped up in the process that we forget why we are doing this. One of the nicest parts of reviewing the 1979 conference was running across a speech given by Dr. John Ellis, the Executive Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Department of Education, at the Kentucky conference in Lexington on March 20, 1979. He noted the importance of looking beyond the day-to-day to see our goal. He said:

> *Never be so committed to your properties, procedures, and technologies that you lose sight of why you exist–to serve people.*

The words are just as apt today as they were in 1979, and we hope that we have done just that—found ways to improve our services to people.

Michelle Gardner

The Planning Process

After President Reagan signed into law a bill authorizing a second White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held July 1991, Kentucky began planning for this important national event. Governor Wallace Wilkinson named the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA) to coordinate the state's activities, and Kentucky set forth the following goals:

* To participate in the White House Conference in a meaningful way,

* To use the opportunities presented by the White House Conference to develop recommendations for improving library and information services in Kentucky, and

* To increase awareness of and support for library and information services within the state.

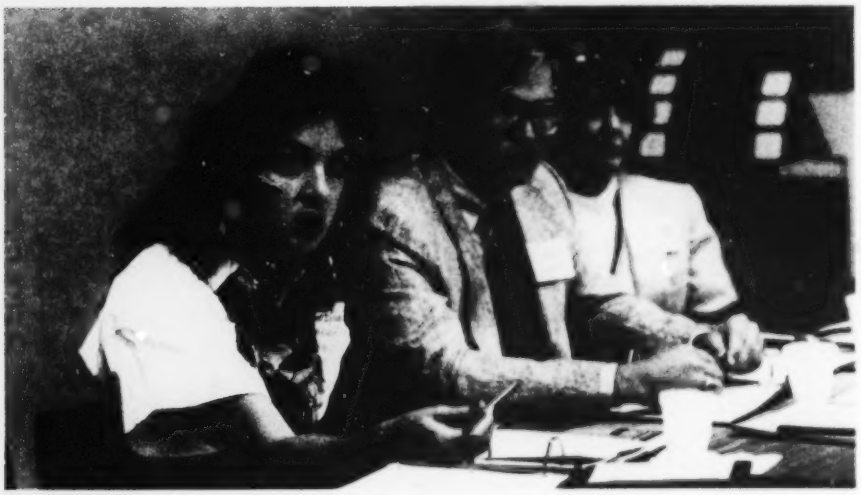
To realize these goals, the department involved Kentuckians from a variety of backgrounds and from throughout the state.

KDLA, in conjunction with the Kentucky Library Association (KLA), provided oversight and direction to the preliminary activities. Chairs of the KLA sections, a Department of Education representative, and staff from KDLA formed the initial Steering Committee. A White House Conference Advisory Committee, formed by leaders in the fields of education, economic development, government, and library and information services and chaired by Kentucky's First Lady and its State Librarian, provided ongoing advice.

An Issue Development Committee produced issue statements and recommendations with assistance from nine subcommittees and with advice from other groups and individuals. The work of this committee was eventually presented to the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services for discussion and voting.

A Delegate Selection Committee formulated and implemented a delegate selection plan. Library and information professionals and library supporters were selected by mail ballot from among their peers. The committee selected delegates from the public-at-large from written applications which were placed in libraries and newspapers across the state. The State Librarian, with advice from the committee, chose the delegates from state and local government.

A Publicity Committee publicized the above activities and the Governor's Conference. Publicity included press announcements in regional newspapers, stories about the delegates in their home town



Member Sue Lynn McGuire makes a point at an Advisory Council meeting.

newspapers, and a story hour/ photo opportunity with the conference keynote speaker, Wally Amos.

Kentucky WHCLIS Steering Committee members planned the activities in the early stages.

A Conference Committee planned and directed a Kentucky Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services which was held in Lexington on February 19, 1991. After the conference, Kentucky focused on preparing the delegates to represent the state in Washington and developing an implementation plan for the recommendations passed at the Governor's Conference and the White House Conference.

Kentucky's 12 delegates and nine alternates met several times before the White House Conference to learn more about Kentucky's "platform" as adopted at the Governor's Conference and to plan their strategy for working as a team in Washington.

An Implementation Committee began working shortly after the Governor's Conference to develop a plan for instituting the state and local level recommendations adopted at the conference. After the White House Conference, they joined with some of the delegates to plan for implementation of the national recommendations considered top priorities for Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S DELEGATES TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Library Professionals

Patty B. Grider, Munfordville, serves the students and community in Hart County as Caverna High School Librarian. Her experience includes directing the Hart County Public Library for nine years, serving as this rural county's literacy coordinator, and leadership positions in several KLA offices.

Linda Hall Perkins, Louisville, has enjoyed a 24-year career as an elementary school librarian, and currently serves the students and faculty at Kenwood Elementary School in Jefferson County. Active in state, regional and national professional associations, she stresses the critical role of library service to children.

Joy Terhune, Lexington, has a distinguished record of service to Kentucky libraries. Professor Terhune, Associate Professor of Library and Information Science at the University of Kentucky, has been Kentucky State Supervisor of School Libraries, is a 35-year member and past president of KLA, and has been active in the development of school library services statewide.

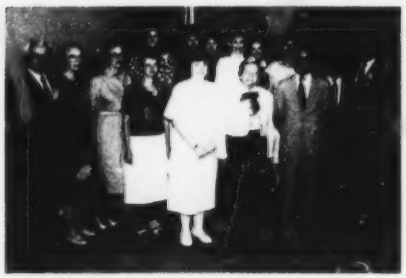
June H. Martin, Richmond, is Assistant to the Dean and Coordinator of Library Public Services at John Grant Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky University. With a varied background in school, public, and academic libraries, she attended the conference as an alternate delegate with an excellent understanding of the professional and practical concerns facing today's library professionals.

Library Supporters

Becky Faulconer, Lexington, has held various leadership positions with the Friends of Kentucky Libraries for over 17 years. She has been an active participant in volunteer and professional activities related to libraries, including participation as a delegate to the 1979 Governor's Conference on Libraries.

Anne Campbell Pearson, Henderson, joined the Friends of Henderson County Public Library in 1975 and has been in leadership positions since 1981. As a retired public librarian, her focus at the conference was Kentucky's role in planning and providing for library services into the 21st century.

Ruby J. Smith, Summer Shade, serves the Mary Wood Weldon Memorial Public Library and the citizens of the Barren River Region as a library trustee. Ms. Smith is active in other community volunteer activities including assistance to senior citizens, and the historical society.



The Kentucky Delegation

Chair of the Kentucky delegation Dr. John Wolfe; State Librarian Jim Nelson; and delegation member Sen. Ed. Ford

Citizens at Large

Vicki Fishco, Frankfort, directs the Communication Skills Center at Kentucky State University, where she and her staff provide academic support, including computer assisted instruction, to students from all academic disciplines. Ms. Fishco has a lifelong interest in and commitment to equality of access to library collections and services.

Emily Anne Hicks, Bracken County, was at the time of the conference, a recent graduate of Transylvania University in Lexington. She is now a student at the University of Kentucky College of Library and Information Science.

John T. Wolfe, Jr., Frankfort, was Kentucky State University's 10th president. Dr. Wolfe's academic credentials include degrees in education and linguistics. He has a history of service to post-secondary institutions of learning, and a philosophical commitment to strength and excellence in library collections and services. Dr. Wolfe served as Chair of the Kentucky delegation.

Sylvia Griendling, Elizabethtown, First Alternate, is co-owner of a graphic design business and has experience in managing and using school and public libraries. Improving library services and raising public awareness are among her concerns.

Government Officials

Steve Dooley, Frankfort, was appointed Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Information Systems (DIS) in 1984. He has also served state government as Branch Manager with the Bureau of Computer Services, Assistant Director for Telecommunications, and Director for the Division of Systems Support. He has chaired the Kentucky Information Systems Commission since 1984, and served on the Kentucky White House Conference Advisory Committee.

Martha McDevitt, Lexington, is Manager of Information Services for the Kentucky League of Cities. Prior to taking that position in 1988, she worked for the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and *The Thoroughbred Record* magazine. She is currently working toward a Master's Degree in Public Administration at the University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Administration. She represented the Kentucky League of Cities on the Kentucky White House Conference Advisory Committee.

Ed Ford, Cynthiana, has been State Senator for the 30th District since 1978, and Chair of the Senate Education Committee since January 1991. A long-time literacy supporter, Ford sponsored legislation establishing the Literacy Commission in 1985. In addition to his legislative duties, Ford directs the Grayson Jockey Club Research Foundation, which funds equine medical research and related research. Before taking that position in 1984, he maintained a general veterinary practice in Cynthiana for 26 years. (A last minute illness prevented Sen. Ford from attending the Washington Conference.)

Kentucky delegates Patty Grider, Sylvia Griendling, and Becky Faulconer at an orientation meeting

Dwayne Jett, Brooksville, is in his third term as County Judge/Executive of Bracken County. A former Department of Transportation employee, he also served the citizens of Bracken County as Sheriff from 1970-1974 and 1978-1982. Judge Jett was instrumental in establishing the Bracken County Public Library, one of Kentucky's newest public libraries. (A last minute illness prevented Judge Jett from attending the Washington Conference.)

Alternates

Brenda Brasher, Providence, views the library as a valuable but often untapped cultural and scholarly resource for every community, and has library experiences as student, mother, teacher and concerned citizen.

Eloise A. Hall, Prestonsburg, is former president of the Floyd County Library Board of Trustees. Ms. Hall has a distinguished history of service to Kentucky libraries, including membership on the State Advisory Council on Libraries.

Sally Livingston, Louisville, is a consultant with Jefferson County Public Schools Library Media Services. She has held KLA offices and is a past president of the Kentucky Library Network.

Nancy Utterback, Louisville, has been a member of KLA for over 10 years, and currently serves as head of Public Services at the University of Louisville Kornhauser Health Science Library, a post she has held since 1978.

James C. Wilhoit, Versailles, is a Woodford County Public Library trustee and chair of the Friends of Kentucky Libraries Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Wilhoit, a retired professor of mechanical engineering at Rice University, is also past president of the Friends of Woodford County Public Library.

The Governor's Conference

The Kentucky Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, held February 19, 1991 in Lexington, capped off months of pre-WHCLIS activity across the state. The conference served as the final forum for the state's recommendations. It also provided a public send-off for the delegates and alternates who would represent Kentucky at the White House Conference. Finally, the conference demonstrated Kentucky's commitment to improving library and information services in the Commonwealth.

Keynote speaker Wally Amos, attended by Thomas Clark and Jim Nelson.

Voting participation in the conference was by invitation. Those invited included:

1) all who had served on pre-conference committees,

2) two representatives from each organization represented on the White House Conference Advisory Committee,

3) representatives of additional groups whose missions were relevant to the White House Conference themes, and

4) special guests.

Participants were required to register, but there was no fee for those invited. In addition, other members of the public and the library profession were invited to attend the conference as non-voting observers, with a nominal registration fee. Total attendance was 207.

Conference participant Stuart Tobin gives testimony while Connie McElwain prepares to testify.

To inform the participants about the recommendations so they could vote on them, the proposed 22 recommendations were divided into nine categories. Discussion of the recommendations at the conference took four forms:

1) small group discussions at which each participant had an opportunity for in-depth discussion of some of the recommendations,

2) "open house" sessions at which participants could hear brief descriptions of three groups of recommendations,

3) "testimony" or brief speeches during the closing session by proponents or opponents of various recommendations, and

4) informal discussions among participants during lunch and breaks.

Trained facilitators and recorders served each small group. To facilitate the closing session, a library professional with considerable

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bill Hansen moderated the voting session.

experience in leading groups and chairing meetings was chosen to moderate. Voting was by voice vote. Amendments were allowed only if they had been proposed and approved during one of the small group sessions. All the recommendations were approved, though with some amendments. Finally, participants ranked the recommendations in priority order by choosing the seven seen as highest priority.

During the opening session, the welcoming address was given by Kentucky's First Lady, Martha Wilkinson, a long time literacy and education advocate. Rebecca Bingham, who had served on the national Advisory Committee to the first White House Conference, spoke about that conference. Rhea Farberman, from the WHCLIS national office, put the Governor's Conference in a national context.

Wally Amos, national spokesman for Literacy Volunteers of America and a member of the national committee of Friends of Libraries USA, presented the keynote speech.

Exhibits which demonstrated traditional and new library and information services were available for conference participants.

RECOMMENDATION 1:
FUNDING FOR LIBRARY NETWORKING

Background/ Justification:

Delegates Linda Perkins, Anne Campbell Pearson, and Ruby Smith prepare for Washington.

Networking is a system of independent institutions interacting on a regular basis to accomplish a common purpose. In libraries, networking usually involves sharing information or materials or both, and often involves computers in the exchange of information.

Despite its initial goal of reducing costs, modern networking has placed financial demands on libraries. Higher fees for database use, special equipment and computer software needs, and the need for staff with special training in technical areas have all added to the cost of library networks, but the availability of information has been expanded, thus improving services.

Governor's Conference Exhibits Chair Stephanie Allen examines one exhibit.

Successful library networking requires funding for hardware, software, and administration for all types of libraries — public, academic, school, and special.

Many libraries of all types, especially those in less wealthy communities, are unable to afford the automation and telecommunication tools needed to participate fully in networking activities. This is especially significant for school libraries, which need to participate in networks for the usual reasons, and to provide information technology training.

RECOMMENDATION

Federal, state, and local governments as well as the governing bodies of relevant institutions and businesses should provide funding for hardware, software and network administrative needs.

The federal government should enable library networks to function more economically through the passage of favorable rates for postage and telecommunication links. In addition, the federal government should fund research in innovative uses of technology for library networking.

Congress should support development of low cost telecommunication networks such as the proposed National Research and Education Network.

Chair of the Kentucky Advisory Council on Libraries, C. Vernon Cooper

RECOMMENDATION 2:
NATIONAL INFORMATION STANDARDS

Background/Justification:

National standards are needed for hardware, software, and networking procedures to allow successful information exchange among libraries. The ability of users and library staff to conduct searches in a common manner without learning new procedures for each system is important to improving access. Consistent terminology for indexing, bibliographic entry, and subject searching will increase the chances for retrieving data to satisfy information needs of individuals.

RECOMMENDATION

National library organizations should develop universal search protocols and consistent terminology to be used for indexing, bibliographic entry, and subject searching as well as other data entry elements.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI), National Information Standards Organization (NISO), or other appropriate agency, should continue the development of national standards for information hardware and software.

Library networks, including vendor networks, should adopt these standards and common terminologies.

RECOMMENDATION 3:
PROVIDING MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION ACCESS THROUGH LIBRARY NETWORKS

Background/Justification:

Library networks in their present form do not always provide the user with the information he/she needs. Networks often provide a bibliographic citation but stop short of providing the actual information needed. Networks need to share information such as full-text newspapers, government databases, economic and financial data, and other types of data on a cooperative basis. In planning services, libraries should be aware of users who now access electronic databases through computers in their homes, offices, and classrooms.

RECOMMENDATION

Library networks should make full-text information databases more available to network users.

Library networks should explore methods for allowing more individual end-users to access the network and take advantage of network services from their homes, offices, and classrooms.

RECOMMENDATION 4:
POLICY AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES RELATED TO ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY NETWORKS

Background/ Justification:

Chair Harriet Henderson leads a meeting of the Implementation Committee.

Policy and procedural issues related to network administration need to be resolved. The relationships between contributing members and network administrators concerning database ownership need to be clarified. Publishers and librarians need to resolve copyright issues to protect the rights of authors ,yet still allow the free flow of access to information through networks. The right to privacy for network users must be addressed.

In addition, although interlibrary loan has been very successful in encouraging libraries to share their resources, thus increasing access to information, new philosophies and attitudes about cooperative collections call for innovations and change in established codes. Net lenders – those libraries which loan more through interlibrary loan than they borrow —must be given support so that commitment to networks does not become a burden too heavy for them to bear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The American Library Association should facilitate discussions between network administrators and contributing members to resolve questions of database ownership rights.

The American Library Association should facilitate discussions between publishers and libraries to find solutions to copyright questions.

National networks (such as OCLC) and state networks (such as the Kentucky Library Network) should take steps to assure that the rights of privacy of their users are maintained.

The Kentucky Library Network should sponsor studies of collection development policies of member libraries and promote cooperative collection development.

The Kentucky Library Network should provide financial support to net lenders.

Background/ Justification:

Aggressive action is needed to preserve the unique materials already held in archives and libraries throughout the nation, and those which will be gathered in the future. Collections in many institutions are at a crisis point, with materials deteriorating at a rapid rate because of problems with control of environmental conditions, deterioration of acidic paper, and lack of knowledge and funding. Preserving materials can be a time-consuming and expensive process, and many institutions do not have funds or trained personnel to do an adequate job. Coordination between institutions to identify materials which are unique and need to be preserved is also essential. Action must be taken now to ensure that materials are preserved and accessible to future generations.

RECOMMENDATION 5:
FEDERAL SUPPORT AND FUNDING OF PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The federal government should take a more active role in supporting and funding the preservation of library and archival materials and other records of permanent value.

RECOMMENDATION

Background/Justification:

Kentucky possesses unique collections and materials in libraries, archives, and government agencies. All of these institutions have crucial needs in preservation. Problems in this field are many and complex. For example, court proceedings in Kentucky are now videotaped instead of preserved in written records, but videotape has a life expectancy of only 25 years. Legislation, funding, and coordination of preservation activities are all needed to encourage collection and preservation of materials. Only through sharing resources, information, and ideas can the institutions of Kentucky begin to gather and preserve the materials which may seem incidental now, but which may be vital in the future.

RECOMMENDATION 6:
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

The Commonwealth should take greater responsibility for preservation activities in the area of coordination, funding, and regulation.

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 7:
ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Background/Justification:

Federal and state government agencies are primary sources of information, not only about what the government itself is doing, but also about economic activity in our nation and the world. Government is also an important source of essential scientific, technical, social, and consumer information.

Citizens have the right to information about what their government is doing regardless of their ability to pay for that information, how remote they might be from the centers of governments, what disabilities they may have, or whether they have access to the latest technology.

At the federal level, citizens who use government information have relied to a great extent on the depository library program, under which government publications are deposited in local or regional libraries, where citizens may use them free of charge. The effectiveness of that program has been undermined in recent years because of a variety of factors, including: budget reductions which have caused less information to be collected and produced; the sale of much federal government information to private businesses which publish and sell it; and the fact that much government information is now available in electronic formats not easily accessible by all depository libraries.

RECOMMENDATION

Government at all levels – federal, state, and local – should ensure that information gathered at public expense and designed for public access (i.e. not classified or internal), regardless of format or whether it is distributed by a public or private agency, is made accessible to the public through depository library programs and, where appropriate, directly to individuals.

RECOMMENDATION 8:
EASE AND EFFICIENCY OF ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION.

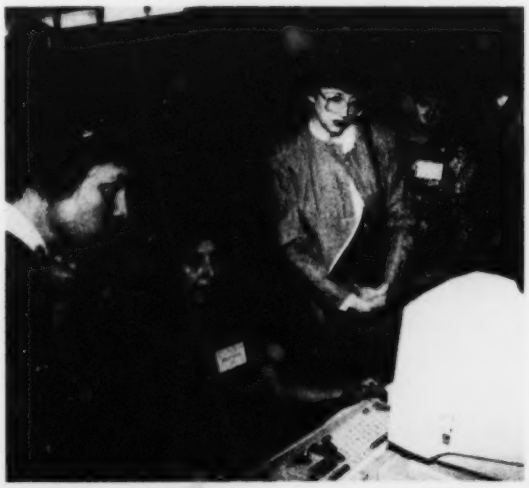
Background/Justification:

Much government information is now provided only in microform or electronic formats. These can be efficient and inexpensive methods of providing information, but they can cause problems: libraries may not have the equipment needed to make the information accessible, and users may not know how to use the equipment or the software. Also, there are several indexes to government information, some of which are difficult to use. The government often has very current information, but it needs to be made available more efficiently.

RECOMMENDATION

Agencies that produce government information in electronic form should plan their dissemination strategies to ensure that the information is easily accessible and usable by the average citizen. Agencies should make greater efforts to get time-sensitive information to users by the most efficient means.

Background/ Justification:



Government information has traditionally been available through depository libraries free of charge or at very low cost. When government information is provided in electronic or micro format there are hidden costs, including telecommunication and equipment costs. It is becoming increasingly difficult for depository libraries to absorb these costs.

RECOMMENDATION 9:
AFFORDABILITY OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

RECOMMENDATION

Governments should ensure that information gathered at public expense is available to the public at no cost or on a cost-recovery basis.

Background/Justification:

Economic development information is that information which helps people and organizations provide better services or products, or to do their work more efficiently and effectively, as well as that information which helps individuals identify employment opportunities, enhance employment skills, and become more knowledgeable consumers.

Provision of information services for economic development will be critical in determining Kentucky's economic future – particularly in enhancing the productivity of existing businesses and in attracting new business and industry to the state.

If libraries are to have a role in meeting the Commonwealth's economic development information needs, there is a need to determine what those needs are and what resources are available to meet them.

RECOMMENDATION 10:
IDENTIFYING KENTUCKY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION NEEDS AND RESOURCES

RECOMMENDATION

The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should coordinate a comprehensive study of Kentucky's economic development information needs and resources.

Background/Justification:

Currently, a number of public and academic libraries charge fees for some services, most frequently for access to expensive computer databases but sometimes for other types of services as well. The most prevalent fee-based information services are offered to businesses on a cost-recovery basis. These fee-based services are growing in number, sparking a debate in the library profession over the types of informa-

RECOMMENDATION 11:
FEES FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

tion that should be provided and how to finance the expensive and labor intensive services often required by business and industry. Libraries must also be concerned about keeping their status as central information providers, a role that is in some cases being assumed by private information specialists. But publicly supported libraries must also remember their responsibility to supply equal access to information for all users.

RECOMMENDATION

Public access to information in public and state-supported institutional libraries should be provided on a non-fee basis whenever possible. If it is necessary to charge fees in order to provide a particular service, the charge should be on a cost-recovery basis only.

RECOMMENDATION 12:
FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LIBRARIES

Background/Justification:

Libraries are funded primarily by the state and by local communities. The federal government does provide some funding, however, and this funding is essential if libraries are to continue to offer even a minimal range of services. Kentucky's White House Conference recommendations, if implemented, would require increased funding, and it is appropriate that some of this funding come from the federal government.

The primary sources of federal funds for libraries are authorized through the Library Services and Construction Act (public libraries) and the Higher Education Act (academic libraries). At present local schools get some federal funds, but none of these funds are earmarked for school libraries.

RECOMMENDATION

Recognizing that the cost of information is rising and the methods of obtaining information are increasingly technology based, Congress should increase federal funding to enable libraries to meet the needs identified in the White House Conference recommendations, especially needs related to economic development information, library staffing, library and information services to special populations, the preservation of library and archival materials, and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing.

Background/Justification:

Librarianship is a profession, and those who seek to practice that profession need to attain specific knowledge and skills. The Master of Library Science (MLS) or Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) degree, when supplemented by continuing education, demonstrates that a person has attained the knowledge and skills needed to provide adequate library service to the public.

Ideally, everyone who serves in a professional library or information science position should hold an MLS or MLIS degree. In Kentucky this is not always feasible because some public libraries cannot afford to employ degreed librarians. Public librarians in Kentucky are required to be certified by the state, but certification does not require the MLS or MLIS degree in every case. Some non-degreed public librarians, who have had some library science coursework and have participated in continuing education, provide excellent service to the public. Requirements for the certification of librarians are found in 725 KAR 2:020.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky employs many librarians, at the Department for Libraries and Archives as well as other agencies. At present the MLS or MLIS degree is not required for these librarian positions.

RECOMMENDATION 13:
EDUCATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS.

RECOMMENDATION

The Commonwealth of Kentucky should continue to encourage public libraries to employ certified librarians for professional library positions, and should employ only those with MLS or MLIS degrees in professional librarian positions in state government.

Background/Justification:

Continuing education is essential for any profession which serves the public in order to ensure that members of the profession keep up with new knowledge in the field. This is particularly important in librarianship, because methods of developing and retrieving information are changing so rapidly and significantly.

Not all library employees have library science degrees, and many non-degreed employees provide essential services. Individual libraries can provide some on-the-job training, but it is not efficient for every library to develop training programs, and many libraries do not have the resources to do so.

Public librarians are required to participate in continuing education programs in order to keep their certificates up to date. The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives is involved in coordinating continuing education and staff development, but has focused primarily on public libraries.

RECOMMENDATION 14:
CONTINUING EDUCATION AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT FOR LIBRARY STAFF

Many of Kentucky's White House Conference recommendations point to a variety of subjects in which library staff members need to have special training.

RECOMMENDATION

The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, professional organizations, and educational institutions should take a more active role in continuing education and staff development for all library employees. Local, state, and national governing bodies should fund continuing education and staff development programs, and individual libraries should require participation in these activities.

RECOMMENDATION 15:
LIBRARY STAFFING AND SALARIES

Background/Justification:

The success of any library program ultimately depends on staff who are adequate in number, working at levels appropriate to their knowledge and skills, and adequately paid.

Specialized divisions within the American Library Association have developed standards for adequate levels of staff at various types of libraries, including public and academic libraries. The public library standards, however, have not been revised for more than 20 years. Not all Kentucky libraries meet the staffing standards; although most libraries try to provide adequate staff, there is at present no requirement that they give priority to meeting adequate staffing standards in using state or federal aid funds.

RECOMMENDATION

The directors, funding agencies and governing boards of all types of libraries; professional library associations; the federal government; and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should ensure that libraries have enough staff to meet the needs of patrons, and that staff salaries are adequate.

RECOMMENDATION 16:
LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR LIBRARIES

Background/Justification:

Libraries can only meet the needs of their communities if they identify those needs and develop systematic plans for meeting them. Communities and their needs change, and libraries cannot assume they are meeting current needs unless they analyze those needs regularly. Libraries will not be recognized as significant institutions if they are not addressing current community needs.

While some areas of programming are of concern to most or even all libraries, individual libraries will have to identify and assign priori-

ties to their particular needs and develop plans to address these needs. A long range plan should cover a span of several years and should be reviewed periodically to determine the library's effectiveness.

Libraries of all types – academic, public, school and special – should engage in regular long-range planning. Such planning should be a prerequisite for receipt of state aid by public libraries.

RECOMMENDATION

Background/Justification:

RECOMMENDATION 17:
THE PROVISION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO SPECIAL POPULATION GROUPS

In designing library services, librarians must strive to ensure that all groups in each library's community are being served. Some groups may not be adequately served by typical library programs. Libraries must design programs and services tailored to the needs of particular groups within their communities. By considering all needs in their communities, librarians can design programs and acquire materials to appeal to the widest possible range of individuals.

The provision of library and information services to special groups is a critical need which must be addressed at a variety of levels.

Local libraries, the American Library Association, and federal and state governments should meet the library and information needs of special populations.

RECOMMENDATION

Background/Justification:

RECOMMENDATION 18:
CLARIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY'S ROLE IN LITERACY PROGRAMMING

Kentucky has one of the lowest literacy rates in the country. Fortunately, we also have effective local literacy programs, many of which are associated with libraries.

Libraries can support literacy programs at a variety of levels, from maintaining new reader materials in their collections to initiating and administering whole literacy programs, with a range of options in between. Many factors influence a library's level of literacy activity, including but not limited to the availability and nature of literacy services in the community, the resources of the library, and the importance of supporting, rather than competing with, existing literacy programs.

Library and literacy groups at the state and local levels should work together to clarify the role of local libraries in literacy development.

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 19:
PROTECTING THE EXISTENCE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Background/Justification:

Libraries provide services that are essential to their communities. It is a truism that an informed populace is essential to the continuation of democracy; and while information about public issues is available through radio and television, the library enables citizens to obtain the information needed to decide for themselves and explore issues more deeply. In addition, the library provides all citizens, regardless of income, with the opportunity for lifelong learning and the enjoyment of reading.

Most Kentucky counties have public libraries, but many are inadequately funded, and for some, their very existence is in jeopardy. Public libraries may be established in a variety of ways, but may be abolished in the same manner as that by which they were established.

RECOMMENDATION

State and local governments should take action to ensure that public libraries exist in every county and are funded at an adequate level to meet the changing needs of all citizens.

RECOMMENDATION 20:
ENSURING THE EXISTENCE OF ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

Background/Justification:

School and public libraries can make a significant difference in the lives of children. They can teach children the value of independent thinking based on knowledge, help children develop healthy self-esteem and confidence in their learning ability, and encourage children to become lifelong readers and learners by providing reading materials that excite their imaginations.

School and public libraries have different roles, but together they can provide the range of library services that are an essential component of a child's education.

Kentucky's recent education reform package made little mention of school libraries. Under the education reform program support for school libraries, or even their continued existence, will be in the hands of individual local school councils.

RECOMMENDATION

State government, local school councils, and school boards should ensure that every school has an adequate library and certified school librarian. Every public library should provide adequate children's services.

Background/ Justification:

Libraries are too frequently low-profile institutions, and librarians must develop active public relations campaigns to attract new patrons and to inform current patrons and the general public about programs and services. Librarians also need to educate administrators and community leaders on the role of the library as an information resource and on the role of the librarian as an information professional.

RECOMMENDATION 21:

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF LIBRARIES, THEIR ROLE AND SERVICES, AND THE VALUE OF THE INFORMATION THEY PROVIDE

Libraries and information organizations of all kinds should develop and implement consistent, systematic public awareness programs.

RECOMMENDATION

Background/Justification:

The public's impression of a library can be initially shaped by the physical appearance of the facility, and their ability to use the library efficiently and with enjoyment is dependent on whether it is adequately designed and equipped.

New information technologies require design innovations, and the preservation of library materials requires adequate environmental control.

RECOMMENDATION 22:

ADEQUACY OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

Library facilities of all kinds should be conveniently located, accessible, safe, designed and equipped for efficient use, inviting and attractive, designed for the preservation of materials as well as the comfort and convenience of all users, and planned to accommodate new and improving information technologies.

RECOMMENDATION

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

LISTED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY AS DETERMINED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Conf Rank	Rec#	Short Title
1	19	Protecting the existence of public libraries
2	12	Federal funding for libraries
3	1	Funding for library networking
4	21	Public awareness of libraries, their role and services, and the value of the information they provide
5	15	Library staffing and salaries
6	16	Long-range planning for libraries
7	7	Access to government information
8	22	Adequacy of library facilities
9	14	Continuing education and staff development for library staff
10	5	Federal support and funding of preservation activities
11	13	Education of library and information professionals
12	20	Ensuring the existence of adequate library services for children and young adults
13	2	National information standards
14	10	Identifying Kentucky's economic development information needs and resources
15	6	The Commonwealth of Kentucky's responsibility for preservation of library and archival materials
16	8	Ease and efficiency of access to government information
17	3	Providing more complete information access through library networks
18	9	Affordability of government information
19	11	Fees for library and information services
20	17	The provision of library and information service to special population groups
21	18	Clarification of the library's role in literacy programming
22	4	Policy and procedural issues related to administration of library networks

White House Conference on Library and Information Services 1991 Kentucky Inplementation Plan

Presented To The State Librarian October 2, 1991

National Level Recommendations
(Adopted at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services)
July 13, 1991

State and Local Recommendations
(Adopted at the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services)
February 19, 1991

White House Conference

NOTE: The Kentucky Implementation Committee and the Kentucky delegates decided to focus on only a few of the national-level recommendations in the belief that this approach would be most effective in reaching the goals. Using the rankings done by both groups as well as the priority votes from the Kentucky Governor's Conference, a joint subcommittee of Implementation Committee members and delegates identified four areas on which to focus: 1) passage of an Omnibus Children and Youth LiteracyThrough Libraries Act, 2) support of NREN legislation, 3) support of increased federal funding for library programs, and 4) support of a national preservation policy act. Identification of these four programs as priorities is made for the present time and circumstances and is not meant to preclude future initiatives. With the ongoing advice of the WHCLIS Forum, Kentucky may wish to support other federal programs in the future.

WHCLIS Recommendation SER02:
Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy through Libraries Act
(Relates to Kentucky Recommendation 20)

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA, the Chair of the Implementation Committee, and the Chair of Kentucky's WHCLIS delegation should accept U.S. Rep. Romano Mazzoli's offer to introduce an Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Through Libraries Act in the House of Representatives and should offer him support for passage of this bill. This should be communicated immediately.
2. The KLA Legislation Committee and KDLA should provide Rep. Mazzoli with information which will help in the passage of the bill. An example of such information would be information about model school/library programs which show what can be done with appropriate legislation and funding.
3. The KLA Legislation Committee should mobilize the membership to lobby their congressional representatives for passage of this bill.
4. The KLA Legislation Committee should share information with other state library associations in an attempt to help them lobby their own congressional representatives for passage of this bill.
5. The Kentucky Department of Education School Library Media Consultant should coordinate a committee consisting of members of KSMA, PLS, and the Kentucky Education Association to work with other professional organizations throughout the state toward the goal of getting their memberships to lobby for passage of this bill.

WHCLIS Recommendation TEC06-1:
Networks—National Research and Education Network (NREN)
(Relates to Kentucky Recommendation 1)

Implementing Strategies:

1. The KLA Legislation Committee should lobby Kentucky's congressional representatives to support passage of legislation which would establish a National Research and Education Network and would include funding for the network. The legislation should stipulate that all libraries would be allowed access to this network. This lobbying effort should take place as soon as possible.

2. The Kentucky Library Network should investigate what national professional organizations (such as ASIS, ARL, the Coalition for Networked Information, etc.) are doing to help promote the passage of NREN legislation. It should then develop a strategy for helping support the efforts of those organizations. This investiga tion should take place as soon as possible.

Implementing Strategies:

1. The KLA Legislation Committee should mobilize its membership to lobby the Kentucky congressional representatives in support of increased funding for library programs of concern to Kentucky. These are: LSCA Titles I (public library services), II (public library construction), III (interlibrary cooperation), and VI (library lit eracy); HEA Titles II-B (library training), II-B (library research), II-C (research libraries), II-D (college library technology), and VII (sec.607 foreign journals); and ESEA Chapter 2 school block grants.
2. KDLA should continue to document the importance of LSCA funding and supply information to the ALA Washington office when requested.
3. In an effort to assure the effectiveness of the KLA Legislation Committee, that organization should consider sending the Chair of the Legislation Committee to Washington for ALA Legislative Day.

WHCLIS Recommendation GOV02-3:
Federal funding for libraries (Relates to Kentucky Recommendation 12)

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should identify legislation which is being introduced at the national level and which is in line with Kentucky's preservation recommendation #5, as passed at the Kentucky Governor's Conference.
2. The KLA Legislation Committee and the Kentucky Council on Archives should join forces to mobilize the state to lobby the Kentucky congressional representatives to support passage of this bill.

Recommendation PRE01-1: Preservation Policy, Needs Assessment and Implementation (Relates to Kentucky Recommendation 5)

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

RECOMMENDATION 1:
FUNDING FOR LIBRARY NETWORKING

Federal, state, and local governments as well as the governing bodies of relevant institutions and businesses should provide funding for hardware, software and network adminisrative needs.

The federal government should enable library networks to function more economically through the passage of favorable rates for postage and telecommunication links. In addition, the federal government should fund research in innovative uses of technology for library networkng.

Congress should support development of low cost telecommunication networks such as the proposed National Research and Education Network.

Implementing Strategies:

1. An assessment of library networking needs is essential in determining networking plans and priorities.

2. The recommended needs assessment should be conducted by the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA) and the Kentucky Library Network (KLN) in consultation with other appropriate groups, possibly including the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Information Systems Commission, and the Communications Advisory Council.

3. Among the questions which should be addressed by the needs assessment are: What can the state do to ready itself for networking? What will be the scope and purpose of statewide networks? How will the state build a telecommunications backbone? Who will provide funding for telecommunications hardware, software, and other networking needs? Who will be responsible for the design and implementation of a telecommunications backbone?

4. The needs assessment should also explore how libraries could work with the Public Services Commission on telecommunications rates as they apply to library networks.

5. Determining priorities for funding and means of obtaining funding should be a part of the needs assessment. Among the options to be considered in obtaining funding based on the needs assessment would be:

a. requesting funds from the state legislature

b. seeking funds from the federal government through lobbying efforts and federal grants

c. seeking funds through private sources

6. The needs assessment should also address Kentucky's role in preparing for and encouraging the development of national networks such as NREN.

7. After determining networking needs, the study should outline a plan of action for networking.

8. The needs assessment should begin within six months of acceptance of this plan by the State Librarian and should be completed within one year of its inception.

Evaluation:

Is needs assessment completed?
Have all issues outlined been covered?
Has a plan of action been developed?

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of the needs assessment outlined in Recommendation 1, the need for standards in developing telecommunications networks in Kentucky and the best method for developing and promoting adherence to standards should be explored.

2. In conjunction with the needs assessment, KDLA and KLN should support the Information Systems Commission in expansion of its role in identifying, adopting, and coordinating standards in telecommunications, hardware, and software for state public institutions and should encourage KISC to undertake a role in determining whether or not state agencies and state universities are adhering to recommended standards.

3. KDLA and KLN should also study how Kentucky could support the national development of standards for networking.

4. The needs assessment should begin within six months of acceptance of this plan by the State Librarian and should be completed within one year of its inception.

Evaluation:

Has the needs assessment addressed the issues relating to standards?
Has a plan of action been developed for meeting those needs?

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of the needs assessment outlined in Recommendation 1, end-user issues should be studied to determine information needs and means of filling these needs. Some of the questions which must be answered are: Which networks should be available? What types of full-text data are needed, and how can they be made available? What groups should act as brokers for full-text information?

2. As part of the needs assessment, methods should be explored for allowing end-users to access networking services from homes, offices and classrooms.

3. The study should begin within six months of acceptance of this plan by the State Librarian and should be completed within one year of its inception.

Evaluation:

Does the needs assessment address issues of end-user access and full-text information?
Has a plan of action been formulated to address the needs in this area?

RECOMMENDATION 2:
NATIONAL INFORMATION STANDARDS

National library organizations should develop universal search protocols and consistent terminology to be used for indexing, bibliographic entry, and subject searching as well as other data entry elements.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI), National Information Standards Organization (NISO), or other appropriate agency should continue the development of national standards for information hardware and software.

Library networks, including vendor networks, should adopt these standards and common terminologies.

RECOMMENDATION 3:
PROVIDING MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION ACCESS THROUGH LIBRARY NETWORKS

Library networks should make full-text information databases more available to network users.

Library networks should explore methods for allowing more individual end-users to access the network and take advantage of network services from their homes, offices, and classrooms.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

POLICY AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES RELATED TO ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY NETWORKS

The American Library Association should facilitate discussions between network administrators and contributing members to resolve questions of database ownership rights.

The American Library Association should facilitate discussions beween publishers and libraries to find solutions to copyright questions.

National networks (such as OCLC) and state networks (such as the Kentucky Library Network) should take steps to assure that the rights of privacy of their users are maintained.

The Kentucky Library Network should sponsor studies of collection development policies of member libraries and promote cooperative collection development.

The Kentucky Library Network should provide financial support to net lenders.

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of the needs assessment outlined in Recommendation 1, methods of assuring privacy of network users and other privacy issues should be studied.

2. Means of promoting cooperative collection development and other types of information sharing among libraries should be explored as part of the needs assessment. It is recognized that a plan for cooperative collection development among academic libraries is outlined in "Kentucky Academic Libraries' Report on Systemwide Collaboration" and that any proposal for multitype library cooperative collection development will build on this plan.

3. Methods through which KLN could provide financial support to interlibrary loan net lenders should be explored.

4. The needs assessment should begin within six months of acceptance of this plan by the State Librarian and should be completed within one year of its inception.

Evaluation:

Have the issues of privacy, cooperative collection development, and support to net lenders been addressed by the needs assessment?

Has a plan of action been developed for these issues?

RECOMMENDATION 5:

FEDERAL SUPPORT AND FUNDING OF PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The federal government should take a more active role in supporting and funding the preservation of library and archival materials and other records of permanent value.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should identify legislation which is being introduced at the national level and which is in line with Kentucky's preservation recommendation #5, as passed at the Kentucky Governor's Conference.

2. The KLA Legislation Committee and the Kentucky Council on Archives should join forces to mobilize the state to lobby the Kentucky congressional representatives to support passage of this bill.

Implementing Strategies:

1. The Kentucky Council on Archives (KCA) and KDLA should jointly prepare a plan for ongoing coordination of preservation activities throughout the state. This coordinating effort should include setting a statewide plan and should address, among other things: ordering supplies, contracting services, and conducting an inventory of laboratory services available with the goal of developing new, specialized laboratories.

KCA and KDLA should include their intention to work with institutions engaged in the activities of preservation, including the Kentucky Historical Society, the Kentucky Oral History Commission, the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Library Association (KLA).

KCA and KDLA should also recognize that preservation in academic libraries is addressed in "Kentucky Academic Libraries' Report on Systemwide Collaboration."

KCA and KDLA should also investigate ways to implement the plan. Among the possible ways are: 1) KCA could begin charging institutional membership to state archival repositories to hire a preservation officer to coordinate these cooperative ventures, or, 2) KDLA could request a special authorization from the Kentucky General Assembly in1994 to fund this coordinating function.

This plan should be developed by October 1993.

2. The long-range goal is to obtain funding from the General Assembly for statewide preservation activities.

3. KCA should coordinate a statewide speakers bureau for educating the public and institutions on preservation issues. They should consider that KLA, Kentucky SOLINET Users Group, and the U.K. College of Library and Information Science all currently offer occasional workshops on preservation issues and include them in their planning. They should begin working toward a speakers bureau as soon as possible.

4. KDLA should more widely publicize its statewide disaster plan. It should periodically send informational notices to library directors, heads of special collections in libraries, and directors of local historical societies. These notices should include phone decals to alert these institutions of whom to call in case of disaster, and the accompanying brochures should alert them of what to do until help arrives. KDLA should issue publicity on this plan by October 1992.

RECOMMENDATION 6:
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS.

The Commonwealth should take greater responsibility for preservation activities in the area of coordination, funding, and regulation.

5. Both the State Assisted Academic Libraries in Kentucky (SAALK) and the Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities (CIKCU) should be encouraged to address preservation needs and coordinating possibilities in their regular meetings, beginning as soon as possible, and to support preservation efforts, accordingly.

6. KDLA should educate public librarians on preservation issues. This should be added to KDLA's continuing education plan. (See Recommendation 14.) New buildings which are built with support from KDLA should be built with preservation in mind. (See Recommendation 22.)

7. KLA and the Kentucky School Media Association (KSMA) should encourage school library media specialists to educate children in the care of materials to extend the life of books and other media. In-service classes in the care of library materials and preservation of the school's archival materials should be offered for school library media specialists. Media specialists should encourage teachers to make use of documents in the classroom and teach children the value of them to learning.

RECOMMENDATION 7:

ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Government at all levels — federal, state and local — should ensure that information gathered at public expense and designed for public access (i.e. not classified or internal), regardless of format or whether it is distributed by a public or private agency, is made accessible to the public through depository library programs and, where appropriate, directly to individuals.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should seek adequate funding for the implementation of the depository library program set out in KRS 171.500. Funding should be sufficient to enable distribution of state government information free of charge to depository libraries.

2. KDLA should develop and establish regulations to govern distribution of state government information through a state depository system.

3. In implementing and establishing regulations for the depository library program, KDLA should address a number of crucial issues, including:

a. the need to help make local government information more available

b. the need to distribute state government information free of charge to state depository libraries, exploring such options as the use of microfiche as a means of lowering costs

c. the need to choose state depository libraries based on both geography and population to ensure that people have quick and convenient access to state government information

d. the need to make state government publications widely available to the public at large

4. As part of the implementation of KRS 171.500, KDLA should encourage local governments to make their information available. Possible methods would include the further development of C-KIRS (an on-line state government information retrieval system) and the encouragement of local governments to contribute information to this system.

5. Funding should be sought for implementation of KRS 171.500 in the 1994 legislative session.

Evaluation:

Has KRS 171.500 been implemented in the form of a state documents depository system?

Have suggested issues been considered in the implementation process?

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of the implementation of KRS 171.500, KDLA and the Department of Information Systems should work together to consolidate the Kentucky Checklist of State Publications and the Information Locator into a single on-line format. These sources should be made available through C-KIRS. Other indexes and time sensitive state government data could be added to C-KIRS as appropriate.

2. State databases such as C-KIRS should be made available to state depository libraries through a low-cost telecommunications network.

3. These steps should be undertaken as part of the implementation of KRS 171.500, beginning with a request for funding in 1994.

Evaluation:

Have the Checklist and the Information Locator been consolidated into an on-line format and made available through C-KIRS?

Has C-KIRS been made available to state depository libraries through a low-cost telecommunications network?

RECOMMENDATION 8:
EASE AND EFFICIENCY OF ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Agencies that produce government information in electronic form should plan their dissemination strategies to ensure that the information is easily accessible and usable by the average citizen. Agencies should make greater efforts to get time-sensitive information to users by the most efficient means.

RECOMMENDATION 9:
AFFORDABILITY OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Governments should ensure that information gathered at public expense is available to the public at no cost or on a cost-recovery basis.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should explore the possibility of selling state government documents to the public on a cost-recovery basis and should work with appropriate state agencies to implement such sales.

2. As used in this recommendation, cost recovery means the agency's cost to distribute the information, not the cost to collect, compile, or process the information.

3. Study of this issue should take place in conjunction with study and preparation for funding of KRS 171.500, and funding needs should be considered in proposed funding for implementation.

4. Funding should be sought for implementation of KRS 171.500 in the 1994 legislative session.

Evaluation:

Has a system for selling state government documents been implemented?

RECOMMENDATION 10:
IDENTIFYING KENTUCKY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION NEEDS AND RESOURCES

The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should coordinate a comprehensive study of Kentucky's economic development information needs and resources.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should initiate discussion with the Cabinet for Economic Development to establish a task force to conduct a study of Kentucky's economic development information needs and resources and to develop strategies for meeting the needs identified. The task force could include the State Data Center, university business schools, the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Kentucky Science and Technology Council, the Workforce Development Cabinet, area development districts, representatives of public, special and university libraries and the Council on Higher Education, the Department of Information Systems, and other appropriate agencies. The task force should also take into consideration the activities of the Legislative Research Commission's Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Structure and Programs.

2. As part of the study, the task force should identify the resources libraries will need if they are to help meet the state's economic development needs.

3. The task force should be established by June 1992. A timetable for completion of the study should be drawn up by members of the task force.

Evaluation:

Was the study conducted?

Were strategies for meeting needs developed?

Note: As the issue of fees for service is studied, a major premise must be considered: fees must not be allowed to become barriers to information access.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KLA should form an ad-hoc committee to study the developing status of information as a commodity and to develop a strategy to ensure broad-based public access to information on a non-fee basis. This committee should include representatives of KDLA and the Kentucky Information Systems Commission.

a. Libraries offering fee-based services should be encouraged to coordinate their activities in an effort to keep such services cost-efficient. Special efforts should be made to encourage libraries to provide services to patrons on a non-fee basis whenever possible.

b. Coordination of high-cost information services should be encouraged throughout libraries and related information agencies.

2. Libraries must be pro-active in the information community to ensure that private and fee-based services do not usurp the library's long-standing role as primary information provider.

3. Libraries need to establish a public relations plan to educate the public about the formats in which information is available and about future trends in access to information and information technology. (See also Recommendation 21.)

4. Libraries that do charge fees on a cost-recovery basis should explain the fee structure clearly and disseminate this information widely to information users.

5. The KLA ad-hoc committee should develop a profile of current fee-based and/or on-line user services. For example, at the lowest level people pay a rental fee for best sellers in public libraries; at a higher level users pay for on-line search services. This profile can be used in long-range planning, public relations efforts, and the development of future information services.

6. This study should be completed by October 1993.

Evaluation:

Were recommendations implemented?

RECOMMENDATION 11:

FEES FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Public access to information in public and state-supported institutional libraries should be provided on a non-fee basis whenever possible. If it is necessary to charge fees in order to provide a particular service, the charge should be on a cost-recovery basis only.

RECOMMENDATION 12:

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LIBRARIES

Recognizing that the cost of information is rising and the methods of obtaining information are increasingly technology based, Congress should increase federal funding to enable libraries to meet the needs identified in the White House Conference recommendations, especially needs related to economic development information, library staffing, library and information services to special populations, the preservation of library and archival materials, and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing.

Implementing Strategies:

1. The KLA Legislation Committee should mobilize its membership to lobby the Kentucky Congressional representatives in support of increased funding for library programs of concern to Kentucky. These are: LSCA Titles I (public library services), II (public library construction), III (interlibrary cooperation), and VI (library literacy); HEA Titles II-B (library training), II-B (library research), II-C (research libraries), II-D (college library technology), and VII (sec. 607 foreign journals); and ESEA Chapter 2 (school block grants).

2. KDLA should continue to document the imporatnce of LSCA funding and supply information to the ALA Washington office when requested.

3. In an effort to assure the effectiveness of the KLA Legislation Committee, that organization should consider sending the Chair of the Legislation Comittee to Washington for ALA Legislative Day.

RECOMMENDATION 13:

EDUCATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky should continue to encourage public libraries to employ certified librarians for professional library positions, and should employ only those with MLS or MLIS degrees in professional librarian positions in state government.

Note: Requirements for the educational qualifications of school library media specialists are covered in education statutes and regulations.

KDLA should clarify that "MLS or MLIS" in this recommendation means a master's degree in library or information services, though it might be called different things at different schools.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should continue to implement the public librarian certification regulations set out in 725 KAR 2:020 and should review those regulations in three years to determine whether they are effective in enhancing public library services.

2. KDLA should continue to encourage public library boards of trustees to hire certified librarians.

3. KDLA should make a decision to withhold eligibility for discretionary grant awards where library directors are not properly certified or are not working toward certification. Librarians would show evidence of working toward certification by obtaining a temporary certificate from the Certification Board. A decision on this policy should be made by the 1994 legislative session.

4. KDLA should establish a salary incentive program for public libraries in an effort to enable them to hire properly certified librarians. (See also recommendation 15.) This program should be in place for funding in the 1994 budget session.

5. KDLA should approach the Kentucky Department of Personnel to change the minimum requirements for the following job classes:

Librarian Senior, Librarian Principal, Library Regional Administrator, Library Branch Manager. These job classes should require the master's degree as a minimum qualification. However, the employment of those currently holding librarian positions in state government without the master's degree should not be terminated. The approach to the Department of Personnel should be made by June 1992.

Evaluation:

Is the number of certified directors at Kentucky public libraries increasing?

Has the Kentucky Department of Personnel changed its minimum requirements in the librarian series?

Note: Professional organizations, KDLA, the U.K. College of Library and Information Science, and others are already addressing continuing education needs. These recommendations address further steps which may be taken.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should operate a clearinghouse of continuing education opportunities and make it available to staff in all types of libraries. This clearinghouse should include a list of presenters who are available for workshops. This clearinghouse should be in place by June 1993.

2. The Kentucky Library Cabinet, composed of the presidents or chairs of all library organizations in the state, should address continuing education needs as part of its regular agenda and should make recommendations on how to meet those needs. The cabinet should address this issue as soon as possible.

3. KDLA should continue to assess needs of public library personnel and should continue to seek to meet those needs by sponsoring continuing education opportunities. While these would be targeted to public librarians, they should be open to librarians in all types of libraries. KDLA should develop a plan for continuing education by June 1992.

4. KDLA, in conjunction with KLN, should assess continuing education needs in the area of resource sharing and should seek to address these needs. These will be targeted to librarians in all types of libraries. These offerings should be included in KDLA's plan for continuing education.

5. Continuing education needs identified by the Kentucky Library Cabinet which KDLA does not fill should be referred by the cabinet to appropriate professional organizations, the University of Kentucky's College of Library and Information Science, or other academic library programs.

6. In an effort to encourage academic librarians to participate in continuing education opportunities and to provide them the administrative support necessary to allow this, SAALK and CIKCU should

RECOMMENDATION 14:

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT FOR LIBRARY STAFF

The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, professional organizations, and educational institutions should take a more active role in continuing education and staff development for all library employees. Local, state, and national governing bodies should fund continuing education and staff development programs, and individual libraries should require participation in these activities.

include discussion of continuing education on the agendas of their meetings. Academic libraries should continue to address staff development and related issues as outlined in "Kentucky Academic Libraries' Report on Statewide Collaboration".

7. The appropriate local school governing bodies should encourage in-service programs which are relevant to school library media specialists. To make this feasible, the Department of Education should provide enough educational opportunities, at least on a regional basis, to allow school library media specialists to take three days of in-service in their field each year.

8. In all of the above strategies, the organization providing the continuing education opportunity should consider alternative methods of teaching, such as distance learning and interactive video, in an attempt to reach the student close to his/her work place.

Evaluation:

Is a clearinghouse of continuing education opportunities for librarians and archivists being offered?

Are more continuing education opportunities being offered?

Are more librarians and archivists taking advantage of continuing education opportunities?

RECOMMENDATION 15:

LIBRARY STAFFING AND SALARIES

The directors, funding agencies and governing boards of all types of libraries; professional library associations; the federal government; and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should ensure that libraries have enough staff to meet the needs of patrons, and that staff salaries are adequate.

Note: Staffing and salary issues at academic libraries are addressed through institutional policies and procedures and appropriate accrediting agencies.

Implementing Strategies:

1. The American Library Association should update its public library staffing standards.

2. KLA, through its Public Library Section, and KDLA should establish public library staffing standards which are consistent with ALA Standards. In addition, these organizations should develop public library salary standards which are consistent with school salary levels. To be established by October 1993, these standards should allow for libraries to phase in the new salaries.

a. KDLA and KLA should work with the Kentucky General Assembly to enact legislation requiring public libraries to use their state funds to meet public library staffing and librarian certification standards before being allowed to use those funds for other purposes. This change should be attempted in the 1996 legislative session.

b. The setting of standards should reflect reality so as not to threaten the existence of public libraries.

c. KDLA should establish a salary incentive program for public

libraries to enable them to hire properly certified librarians. (See recommendation 13.) This program should be in place for the 1994 budget session.

3. KLA and the American Library Association should undertake lobbying and education efforts to achieve adequate pay scales for professional librarians. KDLA should assist in this effort by conducting research and providing information.

4. School library media centers should be staffed according to guidelines suggested by the American Association of School Libraries and the Association for Education Communications and Technology in their publication, *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs*, and by the Kentucky School Media Merit Award standards. (See Recommendation 20.)

5. KDLA should work with the Corrections Cabinet to encourage the hiring of master's level librarians in the institution libraries. These librarians should be paid on the same scale as the institution teachers. KDLA should encourage implementation in line with the institutions' staffing standards of ALA. KDLA should approach the Corrections Cabinet upon acceptance of this plan by the State Librarian.

Evaluation:

Are staffing standards established for Kentucky?

Has legislation been changed to require state aid funds to be used to staff public libraries at recognized standards?

Have pay scales for public librarians improved statewide?

Are school library media centers staffed at recognized standards?

Are institutional libraries staffed at recognized standards?

Implementing Strategies:

1. Libraries of all types should engage in regular long-range planning. They should analyze their "communities" to determine the library services needed, should involve community representatives in the planning process, and should develop plans to address those needs, focusing on the services that should be offered and how they should be delivered.

The following are examples of issues which should be specifically addressed in the long-range planning process: 1) preservation of materials, 2) the economic development information needs of the community, and the library's appropriate role in responding to those needs, 3) the library's position on intellectual freedom, 4) the literacy programs and needs in the community, 5) identifying and planning to meet the needs of special population groups within the community, 6)

RECOMMENDATION 16:
LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR LIBRARIES

Libraries of all types — academic, public, school and special — should engage in regular long-range planning. Such planning should be a prerequisite for receipt of state aid by public libraries.

public awareness programs, 7) library networking, 8) evaluation of actual implementation of the long-range plan, and 9) regular review and revision of the long-range plan based on this evaluation.

2. KDLA should strengthen its policy of requiring public libraries to develop long-range plans, and public library boards should support and participate in planning efforts.

a. KDLA should issue a statement by June 1992 on the current status of the "Public Library Development in Kentucky" plan and should continue to implement the recommendations in this plan.

b. KDLA should submit necessary legislation to require public libraries to submit long-range plans in order to receive state aid. This legislation should be submitted in the 1996 legislative session.

c. KDLA should establish standards of service and evaluation methods for public libraries by October 1993, working with the Public Library Section and the Trustee Section of KLA.

d. KDLA should provide training to public librarians, if necessary, in effective long-range planning. This training should be included in its continuing education plan. (See Recommendation 14.)

3. The funding agencies and governing boards of all other types of libraries should require, encourage and support long-range library planning, where it does not exist.

4. Academic libraries are encouraged to continue their long-range planning efforts already in place, and collaborative systemwide initiatives, as outlined in "Kentucky Academic Libraries' Report on Systemwide Collaboration," are also encouraged.

5. Libraries should communicate their long-range plans to current and potential library users.

6. KSMA should work with local school governing bodies and library media specialists to ensure that school library media centers continue to engage in long-range planning.

7. KDLA and the Department of Education, with the cooperation of KLA, should develop an evaluation of the impact of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 (KERA) on school, academic, and public libraries. This evaluation, which should begin by January 1992, should be used to improve libraries' positions in the educational process.

8. The Special Library Association/Kentucky Chapter should work with special libraries to ensure that they are included in corporate long-range planning documents and processes.

9. KLA should actively work to provide speakers and workshops on long-range planning at KLA programs and events.

Evaluation:

Were these steps taken?

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of their long-range planning, every library (all types) should identify the special populations in their communities and identify the needs and interests of those populations. A regional assessment of special populations, with networking encouraged among libraries and related agencies, can enhance resource sharing to meet identified needs and interests. Attention should be given to these special populations when developing collections, designing buildings, and determining services to be provided. Plans should address such factors as library hours, accessibility, and the advertisement of services. (See also Recommendation 16.)

a. KDLA should help local public libraries to identify special populations in their communities and to develop programs and services to meet the needs and interests of these special groups.

b. KDLA should encourage networking among libraries and related agencies to provide assessment, services and programs for special populations.

c. Planning to serve special populations must take into consideration the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

2. KDLA and KLA should coordinate a year-long emphasis on library services for special populations. This year-long educational emphasis is intended to provide a foundation for the improvement of library services to special populations.

This project may include:

a. Establishment of an ad hoc, statewide task force to develop the year, plan for continuation of the project, provide methods for ongoing needs assessment, and provide evaluation of the project.

b. A Kentucky Library Association theme for all conferences, sections and other Association projects.

c. Participation in special events throughout the state to promote library services to special populations, such as at state and county fairs.

d. Development of bibliographies for further information and resource sharing.

e. Development of networks for effective communication and use of resources among libraries and related agencies (KECNET, KATS).

RECOMMENDATION 17:

THE PROVISION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO SPECIAL POPULATION GROUPS

Local libraries, the American Library Association, and federal and state governments should meet the library and information needs of special populations

f. Development of an information clearinghouse concerning special populations.

[EX: State government (Vocational, Rehabilitation, Literacy Commission); Professional associations (International Reading Association, American Psychological Association, Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies); Special interest groups (Urban League, ethnic societies)]

g. The two organizations should discuss this special year for the 1993-94 federal year.

3. KDLA should monitor state and federal library programs serving the disabled to ensure that funding is not reduced for existing programs.

Evaluation:

Are new services or improvements made in existing services for special populations served by libraries in Kentucky?

Did the "Theme Year" happen?

Was a clearinghouse or network established or improved?

Are we evaluating the establishment of services, or the effectiveness of services?

RECOMMENDATION 18:

CLARIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY'S ROLE IN LITERACY PROGRAMMING

Library and literacy groups at the state and local levels should work together to clarify the role of local libraries in literacy development.

Notes: It is assumed that citizens possess reading competency if they are able to read at the eighth grade level.

Library literacy efforts will address reading, not math or other competency areas.

It is recommended that each local literacy council include a library representative in its council membership.

Implementing Strategies:

1. As part of their long-range planning, public libraries should investigate the community's literacy needs and activities and should plan to provide the level and nature of support needed. Since not all communities are alike, not all library literacy programs should be alike. The needs of the community and the circumstances of the literacy effort in that community should determine the level of library involvement. (See also Recommendation 16.)

2. The literacy coordinator and the regional librarians for the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should assist local libraries in clarifying their roles and help them develop meaningful programs to meet literacy needs and to complement local literacy efforts. These library efforts may include public libraries, academic libraries, public and private school libraries, and other libraries in the community.

3. The Workforce Development Cabinet and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives should work together at the state level to define the appropriate role of libraries in literacy development. These talks are already taking place and should continue.

Evaluation:

1. *Are new model programs developed?*
2. *Was a process completed to define the library role in literacy programs?*

Notes: Standards must be adopted to define what constitutes a public library. Grandfather clauses should be added to proposed legislation which would allow existing libraries time to meet standards.

Another concern is that Kentucky has many small, poor counties where adequate service will be costly, yet inter-county cooperation is frequently unpopular.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should consult with benchmark state library agencies to find out how much of a problem it is to get libraries started and keep them going and what kinds of legislation other states have on this subject. This research should be done by June 1992.

2. KDLA should oversee an ongoing public relations campaign directed at county citizenry toward the goal of creating a positive atmosphere in which state law can be changed. (See Recommendation 21.)

a. Incorporate this message into the public awareness campaign already planned by KDLA.

b. Take advantage of the current communications vehicles such as *Keynote* and *Kentucky Libraries.*

c. The campaign should stress that each library fill the needs of the community it serves. On the state level, there should be some tie-in with education and economic development, citing the importance of the library to educational success and to successful development of the community.

d. KDLA should make sure librarians are well informed of the issues to be stressed in the campaign.

3. To provide information for a public awareness campaign, KDLA should substantiate the importance of libraries to education and to economic development. The relationship to economic development will be understood through the study called for in Recommendation 10. The relationship to education will be understood from the study of the impact of KERA called for in Recommendation 16. These studies should be taking place in calendar year 1992.

RECOMMENDATION 19:
PROTECTING THE EXISTENCE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

State and local governments should take action to ensure that public libraries eist in every county and are funded at an adequate level to meet the changing needs of all citizens.

4. KDLA should consult with selected legislators and/or someone who works closely with legislators, such as a lobbyist, to determine a strategy for existing library legislation. It is currently in a confusing format. Should it be cleaned up before being submitted for stronger enforcing legislation or would it be wiser not to try any changes until this major change is made?

5. KDLA, with the aid of the State Advisory Council on Libraries, and KLA should conduct a campaign to raise awareness of the importance of public libraries among state and local legislators and decision-makers. They should solicit input and aid from all KLA sections and the Friends of Kentucky Libraries, in addition to public librarians and trustees who may not be KLA members. This should be a one-on-one campaign in three phases. The messages of the three phases should be: Phase One: "The library is here." Phase Two: "The library is important and here's why." Phase Three: "We want to pass legislation to ensure that it is here for everyone and will stay." The proposed legislation should be drafted by phase three. The campaign should be timed to culminate with the submission of legislation in the 1996 Session of the Kentucky General Assembly.

6. KDLA, in consultation with the KLA Legislation Committee, should draft proposed legislation which will ensure the existence of public libraries in all counties. They should review current school legislation for ideas on how to word library legislation. The language must include a statement to ensure adequate funding and standards. (The standards themselves might be set forth in regulation.)

NOTE: It may prove necessary to compromise and allow for library services, not an actual library, in every county.

7. The KLA Legislation Committee and the State Advisory Council on Libraries, in consultation with KDLA, should work for passage of enforcing legislation by the year 2000. They should make their first attempt at passage in the 1996 session of the Kentucky General Assembly. They should solicit the support of Friends of Kentucky Libraries and local librarians and trustees who may not be members of KLA. They should work with the Kentucky Education Association to determine if it would be an effective lobbying advocate; if so, KLA should approach them to gain their support. (Notwithstanding the dates set forth here, KLA and KDLA should make every attempt to assess that the climate is right for pushing for the mandate, making sure there is adequate legislative support, so as not to jeopardize existing libraries.)

8. In order to strive for continuity, KLA should establish a platform, voted on by the membership, which would set forth clearly the goal of KLA to work toward a legislative change which will ensure the existence of public libraries in Kentucky.

Evaluation:

Has legislation been passed ensuring a public library in every Kentucky county?

Implementing Strategies :

School Library Media Centers

1. The Department of Education should keep the position of school library media consultant. In the regional centers planned, the instructional technology coordinators should have experience in library media, and some formal connection should be established between these people and the school library media consultant in the central office.

a. The State Librarian should advocate this move.

b. KLA should advocate this move.

2. If the Department of Education forms consulting teams to work with local systems, a school media specialist should be on each team.

a. The State Librarian should advocate this position.

b. KLA should advocate this position.

3. Efforts should be made to raise awareness on the part of school library media specialists about the importance of becoming involved in the governance of their schools and to help prepare them to do so.

a. The Department of Education school library coordinator should use the current newsletter to help raise awareness.

b. KLA should sponsor workshops about site-based management to encourage library media specialists to serve on the local school councils.

c. A videotape about involvement in local school councils has been developed which should be made available to school library media specialists.

d. Where an individual librarian needs assistance on a school council, a task force of librarians should help the individual librarian. This task force should be composed of librarians who are experienced in local involvement and who could provide one-on-one support to the individual librarian. This should be done under the auspices of KLA/ KSMA.

4. School library media specialists should conduct in-service workshops for other teachers on the use of the library. The workshops will serve to solicit the help of other teachers in promoting the impor-

RECOMMENDATION 20:
ENSURING THE EXISTENCE OF ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

State government, local school councils, and school boards should ensure that every school has an adequate library and certified school librarian. Every public library should provide adequate children's services.

tance of the library.

5. KLA should plan and conduct a lobbying effort to help promote the existence of adequate school libraries in each school.

a. KLA should lobby the Kentucky Education Association to ensure that it understands the importance of school library media centers and to solicit assistance in promoting this importance.

b. KLA should encourage school administrators to continue to include libraries in school plans.

c. KLA should lobby local councils and school boards about the importance of school libraries and should lobby to continue to have a library in every school. KLA should also lobby to ensure that every school library has a certified librarian and support staff, as well as adequate collections and programs.

6. In all efforts, providing for the existence of school library media centers must be coupled with the understanding that these libraries and centers must be adequately funded and staffed. The standards set by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools should be seen as a minimum. Schools should try to do better than that by achieving the staffing levels suggested by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Education Communications and Technology in their publication, *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs,* and by the Kentucky School Media Merit Award standards.

Evaluation:

Do regional instructional technology coordinators have library media training?
Are school library media specialists involved in the governance of their schools?
Are school library media centers statewide receiving the support they need?

Children's Services in Public Libraries

Note: If local libraries have determined through the formal planning process that they should not adopt this role, they should not be forced to do so.

Implementing Strategies:

1. All public libraries should make long-range plans and should determine their roles in the community, according to the guidelines set forth in "Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries." The libraries should determine if they should adopt the role of "Preschooler's Door to Learning" and/or "Formal Education Support Center.". (See also Recommendation 16.)

a. If libraries adopt either of these roles, they should evaluate their services through KDLA.

b. If libraries adopt either of these roles, their boards of directors should employ at least one professional librarian trained in services for children and young adults. If a librarian is hired solely for children's services he/she should be paid on the same pay scale as other librarians in the system.

c. If libraries feel it is not appropriate to adopt the role of "Formal Education Support Center," they should support school libraries which keep their doors and services open after school hours and on weekends.

d. KSMA, PLA, and CYASS should encourage active participation by its members in KSMA districts to support cooperation among school and public librarians in services to children. KDLA's regional librarians should also help encourage this cooperation.

2. KDLA should investigate the feasibility of employing one children's specialist per region. KDLA should attempt to establish one or two positions to serve as models and should then evaluate this program. If determined successful, KDLA should seek funding and support for establishing such a position in each region. This decision should be made by the 1994 budget session.

3. KDLA should continue to share children's programming ideas with children's librarians across the state.

4. The KDLA children's specialist and regional librarians should continue to encourage children's librarians to meet regionally on a regular basis.

5. KDLA should make a decision to offer discretionary grants to public libraries for providing children's programming and materials. This decision should be made by the 1994 budget session.

Evaluation:

Are public librarians and school library media specialists cooperating in the provision of adequate library services to children in the community?

Are services to children in public libraries of the highest possible quality?

Note: Public awareness efforts imply a commitment to deliver quality services through energetic, capable staff.

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should continue the development and implementation of a statewide public awareness plan for public libraries. Once implemented, KDLA should formally evaluate the effectiveness of this campaign and disseminate the evaluation. KDLA should attempt to obtain funding by 1993.

RECOMMENDATION 21:

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF LIBRARIES, THEIR ROLE AND SERVICES, AND THE VALUE OF THE INFORMATION THEY PROVIDE

Libraries and information organizations of all kinds should develop and implement consistent, systematic public awareness programs.

2. The American Library Association should maintain its commitment to its Public Information Office.

a. ALA should place greater emphasis on directing its advertising and library awareness campaigns to the general public rather than to members of the library profession.

3. The availability of government information should be publicized.

a. Kentucky's federal government depository libraries should be more aggressive in promoting their collections to the local community, thus conveying the usefulness of government information to the public at large. (See also Recommendation 7.)

b. State government agencies which produce information should promote that information and should promote depository libraries as sources of access to their publications. (See also Recommendation 7.)

4. Individual libraries of all types should develop public awareness campaigns to make their services known to current and potential and non-traditional library users, including special populations within their communities. The public awareness programs should be tied to long-range planning.

a. Libraries within communities should join together to provide effective public awareness campaigns.

b. Public awareness campaigns should show diverse populations using the library's resources effectively, as appropriate.

5. The Kentucky Library Association, Friends of Kentucky Libraries and the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries should establish an aggressive formal lobbying effort to inform users and political decision makers about the costs and value of information services.

6. KLA, Friends of Kentucky Libraries, and the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries should establish a formal lobbying effort with economic development entities (ex. Kentucky Growth Council?) to establish the value of library services as community resources. (See Recommendation 10.)

7. The Kentucky Library Association should actively work to provide speakers/workshops on public relations at KLA programs and events.

Evaluation:

Is Kentucky no longer third from the bottom nationally in funding for public libraries?

Implementing Strategies:

1. KDLA should conduct an assessment of existing public library buildings in Kentucky, as recommended in the 1988 *Public Library Development in Kentucky* report. This assessment should:

a. Identify conditions needing improvement to meet requirements in the Handicapped Americans Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

b. Verify that separate written standards currently exist for academic and school libraries.

c. Document the age, condition and size of existing public library buildings.

d. Document expansion and renovation projects planned for public libraries.

This assessment should be completed by October 1993.

2. KDLA should provide a continuing education program to educate local public library administrators and board members in effective planning for library construction, remodeling and renovation projects. It should call on the Kentucky Assistive Technology Service in the Department for the Blind for assistance. These programs should be included in KDLA's continuing education plan. (See Recommendation 14.)

Through this continuing education program, library administrators and governing bodies of libraries will learn to plan for convenience of location, electrical requirements for installation of information technology, accessibility, safety, efficiency of use, attractiveness, preservation of materials, and the comfort and convenience of users.

3. KDLA should review current funding guidelines for public library construction to ensure that, when providing state funding for construction, renovation, or remodeling of public library facilities, all of the factors mentioned in strategy 2 are included in the projects funded.

4. The Kentucky Council on Archives, Special Library Association, and KDLA should provide educational programs and materials in preservation needs and techniques and in preservation needs for construction, remodeling and renovation projects. KDLA should revise the Kentucky Administrative Regulations for library construction to include standards for preservation of library material. (See also Recommendation 6.)

Evaluation:

Are guidelines revised/reviewed?
Is assessment of buildings completed?
Is continuing education provided?

RECOMMENDATION 22:

ADEQUACY OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

Library facilities of all kinds should be conveniently located, accessible, safe, designed and equipped for efficient use, inviting and attractive, designed for the preservation of materials as well as the comfort and convenience of all users, and planned to accommodate new and improving information technologies.

KENTUCKY'S WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Martha S. Wilkinson, Frankfort, Co-Chair
James A. Nelson, Frankfort, Co-Chair
Larry Besant, Morehead
Martha Birchfield, Lexington, ex-officio
John P. Bobel, Lexington
Ted Broida, Lexington
Thomas Clark, Lexington
Vernon Cooper, Hazard
Gary S. Cox, Frankfort
Steve Dooley, Frankfort
Jack Foster, Frankfort
John W. Frazer, Danville
Judith Gibbons, Versailles, ex-officio
Debbie Gibson, Frankfort
John Griggs, Frankfort
Harriet Henderson, Louisville, ex-officio
David L. Keller, Frankfort
Kris Kimel, Lexington
Sylvia Lovely, Lexington
Jeff Matthias, Louisville, ex-officio
June H. Martin, Richmond, ex-officio
Sue Lynn McGuire, Bowling Green
Henry E. Pogue, Ft. Thomas
O. Leonard Press, Lexington
Christie Robinson, Lexington
Robert F. Sexton, Lexington
Robert Stephens, Frankfort
David T. Thompson, Frankfort
Stuart Tobin, Richmond, ex-officio
Karen Turner, Bowling Green
Mary Vass, Lexington, ex-officio
Mary T. Wakefield, Louisville
J.T. Whitlock, Lebanon

STEERING COMMITTEE

Michelle M. Gardner, Frankfort, Chair
Lucinda Brown, Florence
Molly Cone, Frankfort
Judy Cooper, Frankfort
Brad Grissom, Lexington
Sterling P. Owen III, Cynthiana
Vicki Schmidt, Elizabethtown
Lena Smith, Louisville
Karen Turner, Bowling Green, ex-officio
Tom Underwood, Frankfort
Nancy Utterback, Louisville
Candace Wilson, Russell Springs

Recommendations Planning Team
Sterling P. Owen, III, Cynthiana, Co-Chair
Candace Wilson, Russell Springs, Co-Chair
Charles E. Chaney, Hardyville
Lynn Fogle, Lexington
Christie Robinson, Lexington
Karen Turner, Bowling Green

Delegate Planning Team
Nancy Utterback, Louisville, Co-Chair
Rebecca Bingham, Louisville Co-Chair
Patty Grider, Munfordville
David Houk, Horse Cave
Jeff Matthias, Louisville
Vicki Schmidt, Elizabethtown
Karen Turner, Bowling Green

DELEGATE SELECTION COMMITTEE

Jeff Matthias, Louisville, Chair
Jack Eversole, Bowling Green
David Houk, Munfordville
Vicki Schmidt, Elizabethtown
Karen Turner, Bowling Green

ISSUE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Stuart Tobin, Richmond, Co-Chair
Mary Vass, Lexington, Co-Chair
Paul Allison, Bowling Green
Betty M. Daniels, Highland Heights
Betty Jo Denton Heick, Paris
Harry Jacobson-Beyer, Louisville
Kim Litton, Nicholasville
Charles Long, Shelbyville
Sharon Receveur, Louisville

Archives/Preservation Sub-Committee
Delinda Buie, Louisville, Chair
Mary Boewe, Louisville
Bill Garner, Louisville
Sharon Receveur, Louisville
Judy Sackett, Lexington
Mary Samples, Frankfort

Economic Development Sub-Committee
Mike Binder, Bowling Green, Chair
Paul Allison, Bowling Green
Marty Blubaugh, Bowling Green
Rick Dubose, Bowling Green
Jack Eversole, Bowling Green
Richard Horn, Bowling Green
Brian Melody, Glasgow
Gay Perkins, Bowling Green
Evelyn Richardson, Russellville
Karen Turner, Bowling Green

Government Information Sub-Committee
Sandra McAninch, Lexington, Chair
Larry Besant, Morehead
Rusty Cheuvront, Lexington
Cindy Etkin, Richmond
Michael Lach, Lexington
Hill Maury, Lexington
Antoinette Powell, Lexington
Mike Reed, Lexington
Bill Richardson, Frankfort

Image/Public Relations Sub-Committee
Jennie S. Boyarski, Paducah, Chair
Connie McElwain, Hardin
Kathleen Porter, Madisonville
Mary Curtis Taylor, Murray
Margaret Trevathan, Murray
Jean Wheeler, Paducah
Ann Wyatt, Princeton
Stephany Young, Paducah

Literacy Sub-Committee
Bianka Gerbrandt, Leitchfield, Chair
Sara Callaway, Frankfort
Betty Jane McFarland, Elizabethtown
Shirley Wayne, Leitchfield
Marjorie Woodard, Leitchfield

Networking Sub-Committee
Christie Robinson, Lexington, Chair
Larry Besant, Morehead
Martha Birchfield, Lexington
Lucinda Brown, Florence
Sandy Challman, Lexington
Brian Daly, Frankfort
Barbara Hale, Lexington
Karen Marshall, Lexington
Jeff Sauer, Lawrenceburg
Renee Stamper, Lexington

Personnel Sub-Committee
Sue Hays, Richmond, Chair
Rebecca Bingham, Louisville
Lynn Fogle, Lexington
Pyddney Jones, Nicholasville
June Martin, Richmond
Abigail McCormick, Irvine
Doug Vernon, Barbourville

Right of the Library to Exist Sub-Committee
Lori Schecter, London, Chair
Carol Benson, London
Kathryn Hardman, London
Catherine Tooms, London
Stuart Tobin, Richmond

Target Group Sub-Committee
Karen McDaniel, Frankfort, Chair
Rita Anderson, Frankfort
Kemba Cofield, Frankfort
Jolene Parrish, Frankfort
Jill Robinson, Frankfort
Sallye Stumbo, Frankfort
Sue Tuttle, Frankfort

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Martha Birchfield, Lexington, Co-Chair
June H. Martin, Richmond, Co-Chair
Stephanie Allen, Lexington
Lu-Ann Farrar, Lexington
Phyllis Hughes, Berea
Jan Marshall, Lexington
Doug Vernon, Barbourville

Exhibits Sub-Committee
Stephanie Allen, Lexington, Chair
Carla Cantagallo, Lexington
Dan Hodge, Lexington

Program Sub-Committee
Lu-Ann Farrar, Lexington, Co-Chair
Phyllis Hughes, Berea, Co-Chair

Registration Sub-Committee
Jan Marshall, Lexington, Chair
Becky Croft, Lexington
Mary McLaren, Lexington
Cathy Reilender, Midway

Site Sub-Committee
Martha Birchfield, Lexington, Chair
Judy Ball, Richmond
Jacqueline Van Willigen, Lexington

Conference Planning Consultant
Donna Hall

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Judith Gibbons, Versailles, Chair
Molly Cone, Frankfort
Cheryl Hill, Versailles
Karen Pope, Frankfort
Paula Pope, Lexington

IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Harriet Henderson, Louisville, Chair
Beth A. Brinly, Frankfort
Brad Carrington, Lexington
Brian Daly, Frankfort
Stephen N. Dooley, Frankfort
Vicki Fishco, Frankfort
Michelle M. Gardner, Frankfort
Bill Hansen, Fort Knox
Patti Hearn, Louisville
Ellen Hellard, Frankfort
Kris Kimel, Lexington
Rita S. Koontz, Radcliff
Sandra McAninch, Lexington
John McClorey, Somerset
Sue Lynn McGuire, Bowling Green
Bill Paplinski, Frankfort
Christie Robinson, Lexington
Linda Stith, Versailles
Karen Turner, Bowling Green
Mary Vass, Lexington

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

Discussion Group Facilitators
Dalarna Breetz
Stanley R. Campbell
Phil Carrico
Bill Hansen
Harriett Henderson
Gail Kennedy
Thomas Kirk
Jim Norsworthy
Antoinette Powell
Jeff Sauer

Discussion Group Recorders
Besty Conner
Charlene Davis
Richard Feindel
Darrell Gabhart
Martha Gregory
Sarah Kelley
Diana Moses
Mary Samples
Linda Sherrow
Linda Stith

Discussion Group Issue Experts
Delinda Buie
Betty Daniels
Harry Jacobson-Beyer
Charles Long
Sandra McAninch
Evelyn Richardson
Christie Robinson
Stuart Tobin
Mary Vass

All-Conference Sessions
Bill Hansen - Moderator
Jim Norsworthy - Parliamentarian

Staff Special Assistance
Robert Allender
Jerry Carlton
Marjorie Flowers
Lori Harlan
Milton Matzke
Glen McAninch
Lynn McCarthy
Nelda Moore
Charles Robb
Linda Stith
Brenda Wade
Ruby Warfield
David Wilder

Conference Business Contributors
The Lexington Herald-Leader Company: Printing of conference letterhead
EBSCO: Participant pens
Lexington Computer Store: Loan of Macintosh and accessories for NCLIS White House Conference Hypertext exhibit

Conference Logo Design
Linda Boebinger
Governor's Office of Creative Services

EXHIBITORS

Kentucky Educational Television:
Adult Learning Opportunities
Katy Cave

Kentucky State Archives:
Genealogy Materials
Jim Prichard
Molly Cone

National Commission on Library and Information Services:
White House Conference Hypertext Project

OCLC: "The Electronic Library"

Library of Congress: "Materials at Risk: The Preservation Challenge"

University of Kentucky Libraries:
Compton's Multimedia Encyclopedia
Mark Ingram

University of Kentucky Libraries:
Electronic Government Information
John Walker

University of Kentucky Libraries:
Kentucky Newspaper Preservation Project: Preserving and Increasing Access to Kentucky's Newspapers
Brian Throckmorton

University of Kentucky Libraries:
Kurzweil Reading Machine

University of Kentucky Libraries:
Oral History/Audio-Visual Archives
Kim Lady Smith
Jeff Suchanck
Terry Birdwhistell
Tom House

UK/NASA Technology Applications Center:
International Online Searching Resources
Jan Carver

Kentucky Governor's Conference Participants

Adler, Betsy
Allen, Stephanie
Allender, Robert
Allison, Paul
Alvic, Philis
Amburgey, Jesse
Amos, Wally
Anderson, Erma
Ball, Judith
Banks, Jan
Baughman, Carol
Belding, Richard
Bell, Mary
Benson, George
Benson, Karl
Binder, Michael
Bingham, Rebecca
Birchfield, Martha
Bobel, John
Brasher, Brenda
Breetz, Dalarna
Brinkman, Carol
Brinly, Beth
Broida, Ted
Brown, Lucinda
Bryson, Kathleen
Buchanan, Holly
Buie, Delinda
Burch, Sue
Callaway, Sara
Campbell, Stanley
Cantagallo, Carla
Carlton, Jerry
Carrico, Phil
Carver, Jan
Cave, Katy
Challman, Sandra
Clark, Thomas
Coates, Paul
Cone, Molly
Conner, Betsy
Cooper, Vernon
Cooper, Beverly
Creech, Thelma
Croft, Becky
Daly, Brian
Daniels, Betty
Darnall, Martha
Davis, Charlene
DeVille, Gayle
Dooley, Stephen
Douglas, Sandra
Douthitt, Rita
Dowler, Tami
Durham, Margaret
Etkin, Cindy
Farberman, Rhea
Farrar, Lu-Ann
Faulconer, Becky
Feindel, Richard
Figgins, Cheri
Fishco, Vicki
Flowers, Marjorie
Foster, Jack
Frazer, John
Gabbard, Rose
Gabhart, Darrell
Galer, Sybil
Gardner, Michelle
Garner, Bill
Gehr, Blythe
Gibbons, Judith
Gibson, Debbie
Gleich, Patricia
Graves, Ben
Greer, Barbara
Gregory, Martha
Grider, Patty
Griendling, Sylvia
Griffin, John
Grissom, Brad
Grubbs, Regina
Hale, Barbara
Hall, Donna
Hall, Eloise
Hansen, William
Hardman, Kathryn
Harned, Mary Ellen
Harter, Janie
Hawkins, Carol
Hays, Sue
Heick, Betty Jo
Hellard, Ellen
Hembree, Joy
Henderson, Harriet
Hicks, Emily
Hill, Cheryl
Hodge, Dan
Hornsby, Donna
Houk, David
House, Kitty
Howard, Sallie

Hughes, Phyllis
Ingram, Mark
Jacobson-Beyer, Harry
Jett, Dwayne
Johnson, Maggie
Keene, Susie
Kelley, Sarah
Kelm, Rebecca
Kennedy, Gail
Ketelhohn, Nancy
King, Peggy
King-Simms, Shauna
Kirk, Thomas
Koontz, Rita
Lach, Michael
Lain, Amy
Lee, Beverly
Lilly, Bianka
Livingston, Sally
Long, Charles
Lovely, Sylvia
Lyons, Louise
Major, Shirley
Marshall, Jan
Martin, June
Matthias, Jeff
Mattingly, Charles
Matzke, Milton
Maurer, Virginia
Maury, Hill
McAninch, Sandra
McCarthy, Lynn
McClellan, Barbara
McClorey, John
McCormick, Abigail
McDevitt, Martha
McElwain, Connie
McGuire, Sue Lynn
McIlvain, Leah
McLaren, Mary
Meyer, Janet
Moore, Nelda
Morris, Margarette
Moses, Diana
Murphy, Carolyn
Nelson, James
Norsworthy, Jim
O'Rear, Oteria
Owen, Sterling P.
Paplinski, William
Patton, Patricia
Pearson, Anne

Perkins, Gay
Perkins, Linda
Pittenger, Linda
Pope, Karen
Pope, Paula
Powell, Toni
Press, O. Leonard
Prichard, Jim
Rankin, Martha
Receveur, Sharon
Reed, Helen
Reilender, Cathy
Richardson, Bill
Richardson, Evelyn
Riley, Debbie
Robb, Charles
Robinson, Christie
Robinson, Doug
Rogers, JoAnn
Ross, Jean
Rowlett, Brenda
Sackett, Judy
Samples, Mary
Sauer, Jeff
Schabel, Donald
Schecter, Lori
Sexton, Ebba Jo
Sexton, Robert
Sherrow, Linda
Smith, Helen
Smith, Kim Lady
Smith, Lena
Smith, Ruby
Smith-Robillard, Teddi
Snider, Norman
Somerville, Bettina
Spangler, Lucinda
Stamper, Renee
Stith, Janet
Stith, Linda
Strickler, Sally
Suchanek, Jeff
Sutherland, Barbara
Taylor, Hiram
Terhune, Joy
Thebaud, Laura
Thomas, Jewell
Throckmorton, Brian
Tobin, Stuart
Trevathan, Margaret
Turner, Karen
Tuttle, Sue

Twyman, Joyce
Underwood, Tom
Utterback, Nancy
Van Willigen, Jacqueline
Vass, Mary
Vernon, Doug
Vincent, Kay
Wakefield, Mary
Wall, Celia
Warfield, Ruby
Watters, Dave
Webb, Geraldine
White, Jackie
Whitlock, J. T.
Wigley, Lisa
Wilder, David
Wiley, Neata
Wilhoit, James
Wilkinson, Martha
Williams, Helen
Willis, Paul
Wilson, Candace
Winner, Marian
Wolfe, John
Woodard, Marjorie
Wyatt, Ann
Young, Sandra

MEMORIAL

Sterling P. Owen, III, was a great lover of libraries. When the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services was announced, Mr. Owen embraced the idea with typical enthusiasm, offering to become actively involved in planning for the conference. He wanted to see something important happen on the national level to improve the services available to library patrons.

Mr. Owen was not a newcomer to libraries. He had served for 12 years as a trustee of the Cynthiana-Harrison County Public Library Board, serving as President for a term. In this capacity, he was instrumental in building the new library there. He was also past President of the Kentucky Library Trustees Association, a division of the Kentucky Library Association.

Mr. Owen was on the initial Steering Committee for White House Conference planning activities and later went on to become one of the elected delegates to the Washington Conference. Shortly before the conference, he became ill, and he passed away on July 11, 1991, while the delegation was in Washington.

He will be remembered as a prime example of what a citizen can do for a community, and a state, when he has a vision.